Amnsements, Tectures, etc., Chis Chening. BOOTE'S THEATER, Twenty-third-st. and Sixth-ave.

FIFTH-AVE, THEATER .- "Fron-Fron."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third-st. and Euclidean. Twente Temptathers, "Pippin, the King of the Gold Mines," etc. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams. OLYMPIC THEATER, -" Hamlet." G. L. Fox.

WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway and Thirteenth-WOOD'S MUSEUM,-At 2: "Pygmalion." At 8: White Cat." &c. KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.-

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st.-Grand Pro-SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.-Miscellaneous per-Y. M. C. A. Hall,-At 8: Great Charity Concert.

Madison-ave. Baptist Church, at Thirty-fourth-BARKER'S GALLERY, No. 845 Broadway .- Exhibition MRS. LYMAN: The Rev. Dr. Hasting's Church,

Business Hotices.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

NEW DISCOVERY

COMPOUND ORTHRA TREATMENT.

Dr. Brown has located a permanent office at No. 15 West Twentieth-at. New York, for the purpose of treating Throat, Lung, and all diseases easeed by an impure condition of the blood, by means of the inhalation of oxygen, or a combination of essential gases, which chemists and scientific orgen, or a combination of executial gases, which chemists and scientizes men have been trying to form for centuries, but without taugible results, till the recent hopertant discovery was unde. This remedial agent in enterly different in composition and effects from all other systems of treat, ment for diseases peculiar to the human family. It would be impossible is this inuited space to enter fully into the philosophy and great advantages to be derived by this method of treatment, but suffice it to say, that extreme provided it be pure and ample in quantity. But as disease progresses, and the blood becomes loaded with effect matter, inflammation, lead or greates, is induced, and the whole structure is in department. l or gruttal, is induced, and the whole structure is in danger; to ren loss or gruttal, is induced, and the whole structure is in unance?; to rea avate the blood, the source of healthy secretions, is surely the way to repair the mischief. And as pure air is sufficient only for healthy condi-tions, it is incapable of promptly overcoming diseased conditions. In disease, then, the demand for a greater supply must be met by a larger

supply of the life-giving agent.

The blood fornishes the elements of bone, the same blood furnishes the elements of muscle; to nerves, the elements of nerve; to skin, the ele elements of musele; to nerves, the elements of nerve; to skin, the elements of skin; and yet, while each of these differs somewhat in composition from the others, the constituent elements of blood, by which they are formished, are the same. Hence the importance of a medical agest that will reach all diseased and impoversation of a medical agest the will the blood make healthy bone, musele, nerve, and skin, of in an impure and diseased condition! Oxygen is the universal tonic and blood purisher, and is now being used as a remedial agent in restoring the discassed to help the state of the same and the same are same as a same are same and the same are aster ner rous system.

It. Brown is a regular graduate of Medicine, Surgery, and Hygiene, seredict in making crygen a specialty he does not propose to take the see of the regular practitioner, but desires to cooperate with him in d the regular practitioner, our ting human sufferting. It is an are invited to call and investigate this remedy, and use it as

All inquiries by letter will be answered, and all necessary information given by calling upon W. B. BROWN, M. D. No. 15 West Twentieth-st., New-York.

To remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan from the face, me PRINK's MOTH AND FRINKER LOTION. For Sale by all druggists. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, 49 Hondest. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—The best in the

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE, 1.141 Broadway, corner Twenty-sixth-st. sold, by paying \$10 down, and \$10 per month, without extra charge. Machines to let. J. T. Ellis. ARTIFICIALITIES-PALMER LIMBS.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1879.

A Parliamentary crisis is imminent in France. The Emperor desires a vote of the people, and his Ministry are opposed to submitting their new project of reform to are opposed to submitting their new project the Corps Legislatif. —— The Force bill now awaits the approval of the Queen. —— The new Colonial Minister of Spain declares that his opinions regarding Cuba and Porto Rico are the same as those of his predecessor. --- The strike at La Creuzot is continued under riotous circumstances. —— A general movement on the insurgents in Cuba has been begun by the Spaniards. Arango has issued an address denying the truth of Quesada's

The Senate was not in session on Saturday; the House passed the bill for tunneling the Niagara, and debated the Tariff. === Colored men voted in Wilmington, Del., at a school election on Saturday. In Richmond Mayer Elly son refused to obey the order of Judge Underod, and military aid has been called in. - T Indians are committing serious depredations in their threatened strike on Saturday. ---- San Francisco as had a severe earthquake shock. - April 26 has been named in Pennsylvania as a day of Jubilee for the Fifteenth Amendment. An M. E. Church in Brooklyn and a Catholic Church in

this city were dedicated yesterday. - No decision has been given yet in the Foley-Smith contest for Super-... Judge Ingraham has refused a stay of provisor. — Judge Ingraham has refused a stay of pro-reedings in the Reynold's case. — A fire in East-st. just night caused the death of three men. ==== Gold, 1114. 1114. Thermometer-Saturday, 39, 44, 42; Sunday,

CONNECTICUT holds her State Election to-day. Her Sham Democracy hope to win their last victory by reason of the exclusion of fifteen hundred freemen from the voting lists to which hey would surely be admitted if the election vere held a week later. Republicans! you can disappoint them by drawing out your last voter!

tt is impossible that there can be a particle of truth in the story telegraphed to one of our cotemporaries, that Phillips, the embezzler, just captured in Ireland, and Mr. Paul S. Forbes, our negotiator at Madrid, are one and the same person. Mr. Forbes is far too well known to make this story other than ridiculous.

Efforts to further reduce the duties on tea, coffee, and a few other articles, failed in the House on Saturday, and the figures fixed by the Committee in the new bill are to stand This is an encouraging opening of the important debate on the details of the measure, and we are led by it to rejoice in the anticipation of a brief debate and a slight reduction of the revenue.

The Mayor of Princeton, N. J., Mr. E. R. Stoneaker, has asked the Attorney-General of the State if the colored people have a right to vote at the borough election to-day. The answer of the Attorney is in the affirmative. It contains also an intimation to Judges of their responsibilities which will be apt to deter the most indignant Democrats who serve in such capacities from refusing the vote of any colored citizen who presents his ballot.

We publish a full report of the arguments made on Saturday in the case of John Foley against Henry Smith, contesting the appointment of the latter as Supervisor. The claim of Mr. Foley is made on the ground of Mr. Smith's ineligibility under State laws, he holding the office of Police Commissioner at the time of the election. The general defense set up was that eligibility to office was and could be defined only by the Constitution. The decision of the Court, which will be looked for with interest, was reserved.

A few days will explain the mystery of the news as to the manner by which a crisis has

posite is probably the case. No event could be a greater surprise to the enemies of Napoleon than his determination to submit a new project of reform to a vote of the people. It seems too good to be true.

nave the announcement this morning that France has kept her promise to rescind the regulations which denied the right of an American Cable Company to land its wires on French shores. It will be remembered that this was insisted upon by our Government at the time of the landing of the French Cable at Duxbury, Mass. The action of our Government had our hearty support; that of the French authorities, though a little delayed, deserves acknowledgment. We have painful intelligence of Indian depre

dations in Wyoming. We are told that twenty-five Indians were placed in their camp "in the outskirts of Atlantic City," by Gen. Augur, "and were supposed to be peaceable." Of course it is Indian human nature for twenty-five chiefs, under army guard and guidance, to attack, without provocation, a stronger force of citizens with rifles in their hands. Why cannot these stories be made intelligible by stating the provocation which the aggressors suffered?

It would be eminently absurd in Messrs. Trumbull, Conkling and Carpenter of the Senate Judiciary Committee, if they were to consider the failure of Senators to adopt their reports without question as a quiet hint to resign. Would it not be wiser to take their action at its real value of a comment on the unprofitableness of splitting hairs? In the repo:ts on Gen. Ames's eligibility, and the Texas Admission bill, the members of the Committee strained at very small gnats, though it is not to be supposed that they imagined that they were gulping down the largest-sized camels. The definition of "inhabitant" was not a proper subject for a fortnight's debate in the Senate. No more time should have been spent on the clause in the Texas bill authorizing Slavery than was required to run through it the obliterating pen-stroke of the member who first discovered its defect. The Committee has no occasion to resign; but we beg it to waste no more of its own time and that of the Senate in originating issues unworthy of serious consideration.

United States Treasurer Spinner is known to be a very careful thinker, who expresses himself in very positive terms, and who, moreover, acts on his conclusions. He has written his opinions on that clause of the Funding bill which affects the National Banks; and the officers of those institutions in particular and the public in general may read them elsewhere with profit and pleasure. It will be seen that he goes further than Secretary Boutwell in his demands on the Banks, and has even greater confidence in the ability to fund the debt in Europe. Mr. Spinner believes that it would be no more than just if the Government should insist that the National Banks replace their present deposits by stocks bearing as low as four per cent interest; and that it is the patriotic duty of the Banks to acquiesce in the requirement now made. His arguments on this point ought to have, and will doubtless have, their full weight with the Ways and Means Committee, in which the bill now hangs, the bone of contention being this very clause, which a few National Banks look upon as unjust. Mr. Spinner believes that the loan contemplated by the bill can be negotiated in Europe at four per cent. There remains hardly a doubt of it if the proposed machinery for negotiating the loan be retained in the bill. It is encouraging to know that the bill is to be finally considered in Committee to-day. We whether the Tariff is immediately disposed of or delayed. It is stated that the Committee will favor the National Bank clause as it now stands, and that the pruning by the House will not materially alter the bill as it came from the Senate, or unfavorably affect it on its return

CHARTER REFORM.

thither.

A meeting hastily called of the Union League Club was held at its house on Saturday evening, President J. S. Schultz in the chair; at which, after full deliberation, it was unanimously

Resolved, That a Committee of fifteen, with power to fitt vacancies and increase their numbers, be appointed to proceed to Albany and represent to the Republican members of the Legislature that we protest emphatically against the passage of the Charter now before the Senate, unless it is essentially amended, and particularly in the following respects:

1. By incorporating with the clause retaining existing laws a clause repealing the sectarian school appropriation contained in last year's tax-levy (section 9, chapter

876, laws 1869). 2. By abolishing the distinction between the City and County Governments, and by abolishing the Board of Supervisors as now existing.

3. By preserving the Central Park Commission as now constituted, and with its present powers.

6. By limiting the term of office of all appointees of the Mayor to the term of office for which he shall himself be

5. By allowing a removal of members of the Police and

Fire Departments only after charges publicly preferred and examined into. 6. By providing that no voter shall vote for more than ten of the fifteen Aldermen.

7. By abolishing the fees of all city officers, including the Chamberlain, whether the same are drawn from the State or City treasury, or from individuals.

 By requiring the Counsel to the Corporation to be ap-pointed by the Mayor, like other heads of departments. 9. By uniting the Department of Docks and that of Public Works under one Board of Commissioners. 10. By providing that no person shall hold more than

me office under the city government, and that any person accepting a position in the Legislature, or under the State or National Government, shall vacate his city 11. By providing that the term of office of the present Mayor shall cease on June 1, 1870, and that a new Mayor

appointments provided to be made by the Mayor be made by the new Mayor. 12. That all provisions allowing any secret meetings of

shall be elected at the election in May, and that all the

the Common Council be struck out.

13. By so modifying the provision as to the detention of witnesses as to secure their testimony at the trial by com-mission or otherwise.

14. By limiting the power of the Controller to audit and pay claims against the city. 15. By providing in the same act, or in another one to be first enacted, for securing fair elections and honest

ounting of votes. The following members were instructed to proceed this day to Albany, and ask the Legislature to amend the proposed Charter in accordance with the foregoing suggestions:

Horace Greeley, Wm. E. Dodge,
J. B. Varnum, jr., John A. Weeks,
Chas, J. Folger, Iseac H. Bulley,
W. Cullen Bryant, LeG. B. Cannon,
George Opdyke, James H. Titus,
Wm. A. Darling.

-The Editor of THE TRIBUNE was not been caused in Parliamentary Government at present, being out of the City; but he concurs Paris. Wonderful to relate, Napoleon desires generally and heartily in the conclusions to submit his changed affairs to a vote of the attained, and will do his best to give them people, while his ministers are not willing that | due effect. And he submits the above prothe Senatus Consultum shall be discussed by gramme as his answer to all the trask so freely the Corps Legislatif. The effect of such a con-circulated in the trashy journals as to his trast as this is to make it appear that the Em- conspiring or colluding with the Old or the

he summoned to his Council, whereas the opcharter, or clique, or faction. His rule is to treat with civility all who approach him civilly; he has said, and here repeats, that he favors reformed charter, and considers that which has passed the Assembly superior in most points of difference to either of those which had previously been rejected; he has believed and trusted that this Charter might be so amended in the Senate as to make it acceptable to most upright citizens; and such is still his hopeful expectation. Had he drawn the above programme, he would have put No. 15 at the head and printed it in very emphatic type; and he would have left out No. 1, not as in any wise mistaken, but as perhaps out of place in the formation of a Charter. Taken as a whole, however, the above programme commands his hearty acceptance.

And now we ask of our Republican legislators, but especially of our Senators, to act and vote as a unit in favor of the best Charter that can be devised for this most misgoverned and fearfully plundered City. Forget all parties and factions; spurn all suggestions that votes are to be made or party ends subserved, by doing this or defeating that; but do your utmost to give us a simple, effective, not intolerably expensive Municipal Charter; and, whether you shall succeed or be overborne, the people of our City will hold you ever in grateful remembrance.

COERCION. We have little sympathy with those Irishmen who cherish a prejudice in favor of throwing vitriol into English faces, and still less with that class of Englishmen who believe in the process of stamping-out Irishmen. To be bitter even to the extent of being virulent may seem natural under peculiar provocation. To keep up national heart-burnings may be a likely way of preserving national spirit. whole people to legislative snobberyifrom generation to generation may be as imperial as it certainly is cruel. But we object to all these methods of Irish assertion or suppression, that they are not intellectual. They cultivate bad temper at the expense of sense, and wastefulness at the cost of reason. They make the Irishman reap his harvest in continued English misrule, and the Englishman gather his crop in Irish poverty and hate. For such a condition of things, however, there is no question that the greatest responsibility rests with the mightier and more prosperous

Parliament, in both Houses, has finally passed the Force bill. This bill means, as we have shown, Coercion in one of its most arbitrary shapes. Our London letter, which records some of the most intelligent impressions of the measure, from a foreign standpoint, notices that its provision against the printing of newspapers is condemned by a journal of such qualified liberality as The Saturday Review. Mr. Magnire, the Irish Commoner from Cork, who has nothing to plead in extenuation of agrarian crime, declares that Parliament has legislated in a spirit of panic and exaggeration. Like Moore and the O'Donoghue, the two most prominent Irish representatives, he protests that the power given to Justices of the Peace to imprison his countrymen without trial will be intrusted to men inimical and hateful to Irishmen, and servile to English authority. Mr. Maguire is a journalist, but is forced to denounce a measure which strikes a blow at the liberty of the press that even the French Emperor has not attempted. Irish journals and Irish meetings have echoed these denunciations, and Mr. Gladstone has succeeded in making Irishmen, if not a unit for the Land bill, at least a unit against the Force bill.

The English Government has made a mistake -a mistake the more grievous if not atoned for by the most honest and ample measure of of Mr. Gladstone that the Land bill involves the greatest indulgence, the grandest concession, the highest privilege, ever permitted to Irishmen by the self-sacrificing statesmanship of Eugland, will hardly account for his haste to secure the passage of the Force bill. Profound must be the necessity which requires such a bill as this, and very remarkable the virtues of a measure calculated to make amends

JUSTIFICATION OF THE PIEGAN MAS-SACRE.

We are favored by Hon. J. M. Cavanangh, delegate from Montana, with sundry documents put forth by his constituents in justification and approval of the late butchery of Indian women and children by U. S. troops led by Col. E. M. Baker. After a catalogue of murders of Whites by Indians at various times since 1863 (but no hint at murders of Indians by Whites) a recent meeting at Helena summed up the case as follows:

Whereas, Much severe and unjust censure is indulged and circulated in the East against Col. Baker and the troops under his command engaged in the recent chasent of the Piegan Indians, on the Marias River, in this Territory; And whereas, we are convinced that those censures are based upon a misrepresentation of facts, and still more upon a misunderstanding of the true Indian

Resolved by the Citizens of Montana in mass meeting resembled, After a diligent investigation of the facts concerping the so-called massacre and candid review of the

First: That in our indement the long-continued and oft-repeated acts of murder and pillage committed by this tribe of Indians, counting among the victims some of our noblest and most worthy citizens, like the famented Anjevini and Burrhus, and culminating in the murder of our oldest and most respected citizen, the late Malcolm Clarke, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity and treachery, demanded signal and exemplary punishment. Second : That the cowardly nature of the Indian renders it necessary to seek him in his camp, among his squaws and children, when confined by the rigor of the

cason, and fight him in his own chosen style.

Third: That in our opinion it is the first and highest duty of the Government to effectually protect its citi zens in all places, at all times, and at any cost. To encourage the hardy adventurer who seeks to develop the resources of the country, and assure him safety in peron, property, and family; and whatever severity of retaliation is necessary to this end should not be accounted

barbarity. Fourth : That, ie our opinion, Col. Baker and his com mand discharged a disagreeable duty faithfully, and deserve the commendation and gratitude of the whole

Figh : That we believe the only class of our citizens who clamor of cruelty are found among those who cluster around the agencies, and whose gains arise from the sale of whisky and ammunition to the Indians, and who are equally guilty of the crimes they sommit.

Sinth: That it is the duty of our Government to prevest the so-called trading-posts in British America fre enpplying the Indians in their murdering expeditions against our citizens; and, the better to secure the eldect herein named, we ask the cooperation of our Delegate in Congress

Secentle: That we disclaim all cruel and vindictive feeling against the Indian; but, as the post history of our country has shown him to be a robbar and murderer by aclination and education, we believe our Government should rigidly confine him to reservations at a distance from White settlemente, and compel him to cultivate the soil and earn his bread by the awent of his brow, as the

Lord has commanded. Eighth: That the thanks of the people of the Territory re eminently due and are hereby tendered to lirevet Lient Col. E. M. Bater and the officers and soldiers of his command, to Brevet Brig.-Gen. P. De Trobriand, to Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, and Gen. W. T. Sherman, for the humane desire they

ple of this Territory, and for the determination they have evinced to make the American flag a terror to evil-doers and a praise to Sthose who do well.

Comments by The Tribune. Having thus given our Montana friends a conspicuous setting forth of their own unabridged version of the matter in dispute, we ask them not to talk further of "a misrepresentation of facts." We take their own version of the facts, and proceed thereon to observe that

1. They do not deny the wholesale slaughter of Indian women and children in what they term "the chastisement" of the Piegans. may take that, therefore, as admitted. 2. They talk of "repeated acts of murder and

'pillage" by the Indians, but are silent as to similar acts by Whites whereof Indians were victims. Yet all men do know that such acts have been and are perpetrated by our frontiersmen - often wantonly and barbarously. Why conceal one face of the picture?

3. They demand that the Indians shall be rigidly confined to reservations at a distance from White settlements." But how is this possible, since our settlements or our prospecters are every where ? It was once possible to drive the Indians toward the setting sun; since we have overspread the continent and planted ourselves by the Pacific, this cannot be. There is no region where wild Indians have a right to be if not in Montana, and to say that they must not be there is to assume that they must no longer exist.

4. If the hardy adventurer, who seeks "to "develop the resources of the country," frightens off or appropriates the Indian's game (which are his flocks and herds-his subsistence,) undermines his cabin, digs up his patch of grain or vegetables, and (in short) starves the Indian to death's door, we do not know about "se-'verity of retaliation" being the right treat-

ment in case he resists. 5. We think Indians have some "rights which Whites are bound to respect." Mr. Cavanaugh's constituents think otherwise. They evidently believe the rights of Indians exactly similar to those of bears, wolves, deer, and buffaloes. They will have to allow us to

" THE DAUN OF LIBERTY."

We have been for a long time expecting a distinctly American play-a new one, we mean -for such used to be written in those early days of our drame, which are popularly known as "palmy," being most of them battle-pieces, both terrene and nautical, and terminating in a blaze of fireworks and a bad smell which floated into the pit or even set the gallery gods to coughing. There was "The Battle of Bunker Hill," and "The Battle of Yorktown," and The American Tar." Then there came the Stage Yankee, like no Yankee ever seen on this continent or any other; and, upon the whole, it is quite refreshing to find how bad our Dramatic Literature has generally beenpartly upon the principle that when things are at the worst they are soonest mended; and this appears to be the self-sacrificing opinion of the author of "The Daun of Liberty; an "Original Drama in Three Acts," for he has written a play after no rules that we are acquainted with, and so inexpressibly absurd that we thank him for the most genuine enjoyment. This little performance, printed in Chicago, the author has sent to us, inclosing a letter which, in its turn, contained a small sum of money, which we have judiciously expended in advertising his production for him. Now let us do him a further kindness by pointing out some of the beauties of " The Daun of

And first, we may observe this gentleman's sublime disregard of the Unities! The First Scene of the First Act is a flat view of a Royal Residence, with a Mill "in the second and the Miller lived and reigned and ground we have been unable to discover; but we find the highly lotelligent Miller stating that he has 'had a dread epistle from the King" complaining that "the rattling of the wheels are unpleasant to the subtle, anointed auricles" of the monarch, who is observed to be approaching in the distance with "scorn flashing from the papils of his eyes." "You are the 'I am, my Lord,' Miller." says the King. says the Miller-for it would have been of no use to deny it, with the flour upon his dusty garments. Then the King opens upon him in the following fine style:

"Berf! how dares thou anoy and disturb Each morn my dreams and gentle sleep With the clatter of this grinding wheel

-But the serf is not in the least frightened. He observes to the King that he has to pay his debts, and support his wife and children; but the wicked potentate responds:

" No further parley-'tis our sovereign will; Tear thou down thy tottering mill.

Or else my soldiers will." (Exit.) But the Miller does not mean to submit to the demolition until he hears that Liberty is progressing, and he resolves "to emigrate to "America." All of a sudden the scene changes to the "Chemical Labatorium of Dr. Faustus,' who is called upon by the Emperor of France. His Majesty says, "What seest thou, master "of the magic art?" The Doctor kindly answers that he sees the overthrow of all sovereigns, upon which Louis Napoleon says that he must go home and see about that. (Mon-

arch exits.) Act II. opens in New-York Harbor. A steamboat is about to start, with an army of filibusters, for Europe. The captain makes a speech from the quarter-deck, and concludes with, "Now, boys, let's have a song!" and the chorus replies with:

"Then let's away, away, hurrah! We'll make them a free and happy nation,

And put the ballot-box in moti Scene II. is rather indefinitely described as Forest," but there is our old friend, the Miller, on guard-for he has not emigrated after all, having been pressed into the King's service; yet within he is still "a votarist at 'the shrine of Liberty." He deserts, and then comes a tremendous revolution, the Miller going over to the insurgents, to whom Bellons in person makes the following speech:

Comradea! I see freedom's day is dawning: Fortune's womb is ripe to give hirth To liberties 'cherubim.'

Then all the soldiers desert, to the intense disgust of the Emperor of France, who says: Diable! hell! and fury, ye slaves!" But they don't mind him at all, and are soon seen "dimly fighting" with somebody " in the distance." Louis Napoleon calls loudly for "A horse! my Kingdom for a horse!" Then all the Kings and Emperors condole with each other. They are overheard by an omnipresent "Yankee," who promises them an asylum if they will come to America and "behave themselves." In Act III. it is announced that our Royal Masters all, without exception," have been "defeated in the battle-"field "-and then the Monarchs all "enter in "traveling dress" and go off somewhere "on 'a steamboat." "A general" announces that peror is more Laberal than the Liberals whom | Young Democracy, with Tweed or with Mor- | have manifested for the protection of the lives of the pool | steamers go off "with the American flag un-

"fuded and waving in the breeze," and every- MUSIC AND THE DRAMA. body sings The Star-Spangled Banner. Then "a Queen" says: "Let those in bonds be free, "Heace nothing mar your liberty!" She is "a

Queen of Faries" and ought to know. We cannot hope that we have given the reader any clear idea of this wonderful play; for the truth is that, although we have read it through, we have but an indistinct conception of it ourselves. We have no objection to "The Daun of Liberty," but we wish that she could have dawned in a manner somewhat more laminous. We trust, however, that many copies of this production may reach Europe to make monarchs tremble; we have already mailed our own to the address of the Emperor of France; and very much we should like to see him when he reads it. That he will become pale and apprehensive upon the perusal, we cannot doubt; but we fear that he will hardly at once abdicate. That makes no difference. This play is prophecy; let Sacred Majesty believe and tremble.

THE CASE OF CAPT. CONNER-LETTER FROM GEN. B. F. BUTLER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I find this statement in THE TRIBUNE of Friday, April 1, and, did I not think you too old and serious for such a joke, I should suppose it was made for

The House of Representatives yesterday repolled with emphasis an attempt to delay the averaging in of one of the members elect from Texas became he for a Lemoreat. The cutter delegation elected to each House was svern in the day after the State was recognized as reconstructed. Krery meaning hour weakens the spirit of prescription and vengeance and smoothsthe way to Universal Annesty." How, in so respectable a journal as yours, such a par agraph could be admitted, is incomprehensible. I put before the House the evidence that, in a public speech, Capt. Conser, Member elect from a District in Texas, had declared that he had beaten with a cowhide colored soldiers under his command since the war; and that, when called before a Court of Inquiry, he had bribed the

did not deny that he had so declared in a public speech to get himself elected, nor did he deny that he had whipped the soldiers under his command with a cow-The House refused to investigate this fact, because ome leading centlemen of the House declared, in effect, that if a man had committed murder before he was elected, there is no power in the House to exclude him; so that upon that doctrine, if Booth had escaped Corbet's so that upon that dectrine, if Booth has escaped Corocce bullet, and had presented himself as elected from any district in Virginia, he would have to be admitted.

If you desire that THE THEBURE should be right, you will publish this; otherwise not. I am. very truly, your friend and servant,

EKNJ. F. BUTLER.

friend and servant, Washington, April 2, 1870. Remarks .- Gen. Butler, we will presume, thinks he objected to Capt. Conner's admission as a Member purely on moral grounds, and would have objected just the same had Capt. C. been a Republican. We judge him mistaken on both points-judge that C.'s perverse politics were the real impulse to B.'s opposition, and the alleged negro-whipping only the weapon which came to his hand and was used with the utmost possible effect. Others, being aware of the facts, will form their own conclusions. They had our report of the action of the House at the same time with our comment.

We certainly believe that the House acted judiciously and decided wisely in the premises. If the character of every Member elect is to undergo a preliminary scrutiny and approval before he is admitted to his seat, the organization of the House must prove a slow business hereafter. We prefer the risk of Wilkes Booth's election to the anarchy which such a principle must inaugurate.

Conflicting statements have appeared in our columns with regard to the result of the Town Election in Somers, Westchester County, which involves the political complexion of the Board, otherwise composed of 12 Republicans and 11 Democrats. The facts are as follows:

On opening the ballot-box, 295 votes were found therein, whereof two were folded or stuck together. These were both for Teed spectors, leaving to be counted Teed 146, Marshall (Dem.) 147. Hereupon, Marshall was declared elected. But the poll-list shows that 295 votes were east, being exactly the number found in the box, including the two that came out together; and the law prescribes that such votes shall be counted whenever they do not make the total vote overrun that shown by the | Saturday night, the plaintive parases seemed too upa poll-list. Mr. Teed must, therefore, be ac- and the iterations, however interesting as a study of corded the post, making the Board stand 13 counterpoint, became monotonous. Remembered after Republicans to 11 Democrats. We believe no Republican Board of Supervisors was ever elected in that county till now.

Somers is a decidedly Republican town, giving in '68 Griswold for Governor 211 votes to 162 for Hoffman, and Sigel in '69 149 votes to 97 for Nelson. It last week chose Republicans to every office but Supervisor by decisive ma-

The Sunday Mercury, which is the City organ of the Boulevard "Ring" which the tax-payers of Westchester County have so terribly smashed in their recent Town Elections, says:

"The cause of this remarkable change in the political complexion of the next Board of Supervisors is due simply to several causes." -No doubt of it! One of these is a lack of

votes by the Boulevard swindlers. Another is a preponderance of votes on the side of the tax-payers. A third is the inability of the 'Ring' to count in the election boards as they do in figuring up the cost of a new Boulevard. A fourth is the indocility of cels when subjected to the three distinct operations of skinning, eviscerating, and frying, all at once. A fifth-but never mind the rest, since the fact

that the plunderers are laid out suffices without

full detail of the ample reasons for it.

The Hon. JOSEPH C. G. KENNEDY, late Superin tendent of the U. S. Census, in partnership with his son, Licut. Kennedy, late U. S. Army, has opened an office in Washington City for the sale of Southern and Western lands. Mr. Kennedy's intimate knowledge of the resources and characteristics of every ection of our Union eminently qualify him for this undertaking; and we are confident that all who inquire of him for eligible farms or larger tracts will find his list of places for sale a very long one, and his facilities for suiting them as to climate, soil, water, timber, &c., very great. We heartily commend his firm to all who would either buy or sell

We will thank The Herald for the name of the impostor whom it represents as present at the private meeting of the Union League Club on Saturday evening, professing to be engaged to furnish a report of it for THE TRIBUNE, We will also thank The Herald for the name of any member of the House Committee or other officer of the Club who, according to its representation, spoke indignantly about this alleged violation of confidence by THE TRIBUNE.

Citizens who wish to unite their voices against the proposition to interfere with the present management of the Central Park should not fail to sttend the meeting to-day, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at 111 Broadway. Addresses are expected from Gen. Dix and others. If the meeting in any way adequately represents the hostility of the entire city to any interference with the Central Park, its voice will be emphatic and weighty.

A mass meeting of the Cuban League of the United States is to be held at Cooper Institute this evening. We hope the audience will be such as fitly to represent the sympathy felt by our citizens for the struggling patriots of Cuba.

MUSIC.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT. The fifth concert of the Philharmonic Society was given on Saturday evening, with the following

Symphony to Dante's Divina Commedia List
Overture, "Coriolanus" Becthoven
Scena and aria, Ah' perfido Becthoven
Madame Parepa Rosa.
Concerto Militaire for the violin (1st movement) Lipinski
Overture to "Euryanthe" Sections

The Liszt Symphony had been awaited with the great

est interest by critics and connoisseurs, for it is acknow. ledged to be one of the master's grandest and most

highly finished productions, remarkable not so much for bold effects and a broad treatment of unusual combinations, as for severe scientific study and the solution of the gravest difficulties of counterpoint. To the select few who can delight in the unraveling of muscal tangles and appreciate a composer's trumph over obstacles of his own creating, this Symphony is an engrossing subject of contempiationnay, it is an impressive and in some places an inspiring poem. To the less highly educated lover of music pt a, however, comparatively unattractive, and, of all List's orchestral works that we have heard, it is the least likely to please a miscellaneous audience. Two parts only of Dante's poem have been taken for illustration—the faferno and the Purgatorio. The objection will at once occur to most minds that neither of these is a good subject for treatment, and in particular that the terments of Hell are essentially incapable of musical expression, it is the absence of every element of music which makes Hell. Beauty is the soul of music, and it is therefore to more possible to describe or even suggest with muscal tones a state of existence with which the faintest traces of the beautiful are utterly inconsistent than it is for an artist with any combination of gay colors' to paint the bisek ness and horrible void of eternal night. Dante and MR ton were too conscious of the limitation of human por. ers to attempt a description of Hell in its reality, Hells of the Divina Commedia and the "Paradise Logare merely the stages upon which the poets' dramas are enacted, and if they differ entirely from our instinctive same soldiers to commit perjury, and swear that they conceptions of what Hell must be, we are not shocked by the inconsistency because, first, we feel that the reality had forgot that he had whipped them, by which he escaped the just punishment of his crime. The Member is something beyond human expression, and secondly, our concern is with the personages of the poem rather than the place. With the musician, however, the case is different. He cannot tell the story of the suffering souls, or reproduce the sad processions which Dante saw winding through the lurid gloom of the abyana circles. The huits of his art confine him to the general description of a state of forture, remove, and horror. Music is indeed capable of expressing sensations and emotions for which words have no power of uties ance; but the difficulty is that if it could express the deprivation of harmony which constitutes Hell it would cease to be music. Hell and music are contradictory terms. Liszt has endeavored to escape this dilemma by filling the lower world not with the shricks of demonsand the curses of the damned, but the wall of the suffer ing. His Inferno is not the black pit out of which rise only the frightful cries of the impenitent, but a gloomy region tossing with billows of unrest, and resonant with menaces, above which echoes the sorrowfel plaint of the soul which in misery looks back upon the happier time So, after the blare of trumpets has pealed out the ever lasting curse, "Leave hope behind, all ye who enter here," and a short allegro frenatice has indicated the tempest and frenzy of despair, the composer takes up the poet's exquisitely pathetic lines,

Nessun maggior dalore Che ricordarri del tempo felice Nella miseria and makes them really the burden of the movement. We

do not believe that Dante's immortal verses will ever be

wedded to more beautifully descriptive music. The illus

trative programme well designates this passage as

dialogue. It begins as a duet between the flute and clarionet, with a wild dreamy accompaniment on the harp and violins muted; it is taken up in turn by the violoncelli, the violins, and the violas. It is the very poetry of sorrow; but there is no such sorrow as that is Hell; there is no revery so delicious in its pathos. Un true though it is, it is enough to stamp Liszt as a poet, but that curious defect in his poetical nature which se often makes him insensible to the difference between the grand and the fantastic breaks out just here in a freak of extravagance which actually provokes a laugh It is of no use to say that the turnalt which interrupt the revery so rudely is nothing to laugh at, and the musicians don't laugh: the fact that whenever it is played some people do laugh is enough to condemn it. The trumpets, however, are heard again in the resonant tones of the curse, and the movement closes grandly with a fortlssimo passage in Lizzi's strongest style. The Purgatorio is better suited to musical treatment, partly be cause it affords more scope for human feeling, an ' parti) because our ideas of Purgatory as a state or bi de armuch vaguer than our ideas of Hell. Liste's put pose seem to have been to combine the expressions of grief, pe dence hope, and worship. A choral theme, becower on Gregorian chant, colors the whole movement, and at the last the choir of voices in the distant back-ground intener the Magnificat, rising to an outburst of joy at the seen ance of forgiveness and the near prospect of haven Love and resignation in the midst of intense suffeng-this is the central idea. Listening to the performance of wards, the impression becomes almost a wful. With the playing of the orchestra it would be difficult to the fault. The fifteen boys, however, to whom the task, though considering that they were boys, they say pretty well. Their intonation was not always true, and their confidence sometimes failed them. They were placed on a platform behind and above the orchestra and Mr. Messiter accompanied them on a cabinet organ which was of course inaudible lin the front. A much finer effect would have been produced by a large cholplaced out of sight behind the scenes. The chaut ough to have had the rich yet soft tones which can only be produced by the blending of many voices heard at a dis-tance, and besides the singers ought not to have been The spectacle of fifteen young gentlemen with round tackets and white kid gloves standing beside a melodeon with sheets of music in their hands was not at all suggestive of Purgatory. Beethoven's "Coriolanus" and Weber's "Euryanthe," the two overtures in the second part, call for no special remark except that they were beautifully played, and after the mingled sensations of wonder and disappointment aroused by the symphony, they were inexpressibly refreshing. But Madame Parepa-Rosa after all gave the heartiest delight. The grand scena and aria of Beethoven's which she chose for this occasion-her last song in New-York until after she returns from Europe-is a composition displaying a remarkable variety of her best qualities. It has much of the grandeur of declamation which distinguished the great "Ocean" scena in "Oberon," and the pathos and smoothness of melody for which we all love Beethoven. The stately magnificence of Madame Rosa's recitatives, the passion of dramatic inspiration, the absolute purity and taste of the cantabile passages, the bird-like sweetness of her softest tones, and the clarion notes with which she electrifies an audience as no other singer can-we had them all in turn. Never

she is the only woman in America who can sing the 'Oberon" scena; and on Friday she sang them both. Mr. Carl Rosa followed his wife with the first move ment of Lipinski's concerto militaire for the violin. He is too good an artist to be always a conductor, and too good a conductor to be always playing the violin, and we are glad that he resumes now and then the branch of art by which he first made himself a favorite in this country The Lipinski concerte abounds with technical difficulties which Mr. Rosa conquers with apparent ease. The clear-ness of his touch and the correctness of his method have lost nothing during his devotion to other pursuits, and he is still the same conscientious and intelligent performer that he was of old.

before these last few days have we realized her immeas-

urable superiority to all the difficulties of her art. She is

the only woman in America who can sing the Ah! perfido;

CLOSE OF THE OPERA SEASON.

For the first time in many years an opera nanager has gone away from our Academy of Music with a full pocket-book. Carl Resa and C. D. Hoss have grown rich in an enterprise which has ruined Mar Marctzek about forty times, and brought disaster upo more Italian artists than we can count. The thre weeks season just fluished has demonstrated severs gratifying facts. It has shown that New-York will par for good music, which we have often been tempted to doubt; that the highest class of music, such as Weber's "Oberon" and Mozart's "Figaro," is the most generally appreciated; and that English opera, properly presented is certain to be popular, and can be made one of our standard entertainments. When an opera season breaks down, after this, let us not lay the blame on the public Of course the principal cause of the success of the cespany which has just left us was the prima-donna; but she was not the only cause. Careful organization and good management had also much to do with it. The casts were always strong, the three or four principal parts excellent, the minor parts fair, the chorases well ressed and well drilled, and much better looking the